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NOTES.

NOTE ON W. M. RAMSAY'S "ANTIQUITIES OF SOUTHERN PHRYGIA."

A. IX. ADADA (vol. III, p. 368).—The situation of Adada given above depended on a coin with the legend ΑΔΑΔΑΤΩΝ, published by Mionnet, and vouched for by him though doubted by Sestini. The coin seems to bear a magistrate's name, which would place Adada in Asia. But, as the name is certainly partly misread and as the whole legend has a suspicious look, I am forced, after consulting various numismatic authorities, to the conclusion that it is either spurious or quite wrongly read. Moreover, Professor Sterrett's inscription (*Wolfe Expedition*, p. 299) shows that Adada was probably at Kara Baylo: his argument to the contrary (p. 283) being founded on a misconception, as Professor Hirschfeld has also observed (*Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1888, p. 589). What then was the city situated at Elles or Elyes? If, as is probable, Elyes was in Asia, it must be Okoklia, the problematic Phrygian city hitherto unplaced, and unknown except from coins. Its failure in the Byzantine lists may be due to its being renamed Valentia (this name was above conjecturally assigned to Takina, but Takina might be easily included as a village under Keretapa). It may perhaps be hid under the corrupt Latrileon of the *Anon. Ravenn.*, which indicates some city on a Roman road in this neighborhood.

XVIII. SEIBLIA (IV, p. 281).—The name Χῶμα is, perhaps, really Turkish: Homa, the modern name, is also found in a purely Turkish country, between Konia and Seidi Sheher, where we have two villages, Asha and Yokari Homa. The use of Turkish names in late Byzantine writers is not uncommon: *e. g.*, in this same neighborhood, Τζυβριτζή is certainly a Turkish word ending in -ji.

W. M. RAMSAY.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The new arrangements for the publications of the German Archæological Institute have already justified themselves, and we are glad to state that the doubts expressed in a former number of the JOURNAL (vol. III, p. 387) in regard to the advisability of the changes made and the sufficiency of the motives for making them have proved groundless.

The change of the *Monumenti* into a publication not confined to the Roman branch of the Institute, but common to all the branches, is alto-